### THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth of P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

Telephone Calls. Business Office.......238 | Editorial Rooms......24

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. One year, without Sunday Bix months, with Sunday...... Three months, without Sunday Three months, with Sunday. One month, without Sunday One month, with Sunday Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any ofour numerous agents, or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper

page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

### THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 44 PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, & Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE Senate has made greater progress with the tariff bill the past two days than it did the week previous, but it has not reached the rushing gait yet.

THE Democratic managers would be grateful if they could keep the debtloading issue out of the campaign, but it has come to stay until there is a change.

MR. MILLS has declared that he absents himself from the House because he cannot endure the Speaker. This being the case, the Texas statesman should resign.

THE spared monuments of the Alliance in the Georgia delegation are Messrs. Blount and Crisp. They are among the best men that six thousand voters elect to Congress from that sec-

THERE is no serious quarrel among Republican leaders such as the Democratic papers proclaim, simply a difference of opinion as to the method of making the protective policy most useful to the country at large.

SENATOR BERRY, of Arkansas, is just the man to assail protection. He and his associates in politics have kept manufactures out of that State by a series of incompetent State governments and a period of misrule based upon suppression of free ballot.

THERE is reason to believe that much of the talk about British syndicates buying up this and that industry is talk and nothing more, since if it were largely fact the flow of gold to this country would reach millions. On the contrary, we are sending gold to England every

A FEW days since the authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., placed a 3 1/2 per cent loan on the market, but they and the community were surprised to find a small number of bidders. The Eagle, which is a Democratic paper, comments on the matter and finally attributes it to the fact that the present rulers have neglected and even refused to make a statement showing the financial condition of the city. It is enough to say that Brooklyn has a Democratic boss who rules Mayor, Aldermen and Council.

THE last Tennessee Legislature passed a law requiring the owners of dogs to present a receipt of the tax assessed thereon as a prerequisite for voting-a law aimed at the colored men. Near Chattanooga the colored men paid the tax, and two hundred of them left the certificates with a Republican for safekeeping. A Democratic manager, knowing that he had them, wanted to buy them, and was sold a batch of duplicates for \$375. The district is Republican, and is one in which the white Republicans are a power.

THE Sentinel is trying to create a diversion from the debt discussion by charging that Republicans intend to increase the tax levy. The Republican party is not committed to any financial policy, except to correct the blunders of the Democracy, stop the growth of the State debt and provide for its reduction. It is not necessary to say how they will do this, but they will find a way, as they have before. When the Republicans came into power in 1861 the State finances were in a terrible condition. The debt was \$10,179,267. During a long. series of Democratic administrations State funds had been squandered, accounts overdrawn, appropriations misapplied, public moneys diverted to private uses, the school fund misappropriated, and mismanagement and jobbery pervaded the State finances from top to bottom. The situation was even worse then than it is now. The debt was larger, the resources of the State less, the revenue smaller, the State's credit lower and its finances generally in worse condition. The Republican party was equal to the situation then, and will be again. It is used to wiping out debts created by the Democracy.

THE Senate and the House are at loggerheads regarding the policy to be pursued in regard to the arid lands of the far West. The Senate would make no appropriation for water supply, but would leave that matter to the States or individuals. The House holds that the government should proceed with its surveys with a view to controlling the sources of water supply. On the one side it is said that the policy of the Senate will enable syndicates to secure these arid lands and utilize the water supply, so as to realize large amounts of money out of them, thereby shutting out the settlers who would go on the lands under the homestead law. On the

other side it is urged that the system adopted by Major Powell involves vast expenditure which will be of little avail. Secretary Noble takes the position that the government should continue its surveys and prevent the sources of water supply from falling into the hands of individuals, as in the years to come the water will be of immense value. This appears to be the proper course, and, if Major Powell's system is extravagant, let Congress provide another which will hold the control of the water supply, leaving the making of canals and ditches necessary to irrigate the lands and make them of value to individuals. But there seems to be no immediate haste for the government to make a large expenditure to reclaim the aird lands, if for no other reason than that quite enough land is now under cultivation.

### THE KILLING OF KEMMLER.

The first enforcement of the New York law providing for the execution of criminals by electricity occurred yesterday, and the account of the proceeding will be read with mingled horror and disgust. If the law had been enforced according to its true intent it would not be read at all. One of the avowed objects of the law was to prevent the details of execution from being made public. It provides as follows:

No account of the details of any such execution, beyond the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any person who shall violate or omit to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

From the beginning to the end of the Kemmler case the letter and spirit of this provision have been violated, and a morbid public taste has been pandered to as never before. The only respect in which the law can be called a success is that the man was finally killed, but the circumstances of the execution are far more revolting than a well-ordered hanging. The law itself was the result of a joint agitation by sentimentalists and scientists. The former wanted to find an easier mode of death than hanging, and the latter wanted to test their theories as to the force of electricity. The result is in no sense a gain for public justice or publie decency. So far as convicted murderers are concerned, it is hardly worth while to consult their feelings by searching for a painless means of death, and it will always be an open question whether death by electricity is less painful than death by hanging. No doubt the scientists could do better next time, but it is evident that the chances of bungling and howible scenes are fully as great in an electrical execution as in one by hanging. It is of comparatively little importance how the death penalty is executed provided it be done promptly, and, above all, secretly. There should be absolutely no publicity whatever attending executions, either as to the preliminary proceedings or the final act, and in this regard the New York law has been grossly violated, even to the extent of permitting press reporters to be present and describe the execution itself.

### STILL ANOTHER LINE OF DEFENSE.

In the case of The People vs. The

Democratic Party of Indiana, for gross

mismanagement of the State finances, the Sentinel has adopted a new line of defense. This is the third or fourth, and each one weaker than those which have gone before. First, it is admitted that "the Democratic legislatures have been liberal with the benevolent institutions and have not been ready enough, perhaps, to increase taxation to meet the demands of these institutions." This was, in effect, a plea of guilty with an appeal to the mercy of the court. Next the Sentinel said, "The State debt is not of alarming dimensions; the total amount is only \$8,540,615.12." This virtually admitted the main charge of mismanagement and pleaded the insignificance of the debt in defense. Finding that this would not do, the State organ fell back to a new line, viz., that "the cause of the deficiency in the State revenue is dishonest appraisement." This was an attempt to unload the sins of several Democratic legislatures on to the township assessors, by including all of these officials in a wholesale charge of dishonesty. Now the Sentinel has made a new discovery and adopted still another line of defense. And what does the reader think it is? It is this: It says "the principal object of the Republican proposition to increase State taxation is to provide a fund for the purchase of school books under the free text-book proposition." This is the keynote of the new defense. The Sentinel devotes considerable space to trying to make its idea intelligible, and succeeds very poorly at last; but as nearly as can be gathered it is this: The real object, we are told, of attacking the debt-making policy of the Democracy is to pave the way for an increase of taxation, the object of which, in turn, is to provide a fund for furnishing free text-books in the public schools. But in order that our readers may appreciate the true scope and merits of this beautiful and startling discovery, we give it in the

Sentinel's words: Free text-books means text-books bought by the tax-payers. Instead of purchasing the books direct, the octopus scheme (foisted on the Republican party by the Journal and a few other octopus organs) is that the users of school-books shall pay for them in the taxes, and that certain State officials shall do the purchasing with the money so paid. It will be remembered in this connection that these organs have never conceded that there could be any reasonable reduction from trust prices. They have albooks now in use was due to their inferior quality. If the present scheme works the programme is to put the trust books in the schools at the old prices, on the ground of their alleged superiority in quality. The trust will then get its former enormous profits without the expense of maintaining

gents in all the townships. This system makes necessary a very large increase of taxation, and the problem of the octopus was how to divert attention from the real purpose of this increase. The State debt created by the building of benevolent institutions was seized upon as a even if the State had the money in the books from the trust without attracting the attention of the people.

For profound logic, deep penetration and thorough exposure of hidden mo-

tives, it is probable this never was tween that period and 1889. Another equaled. But it is too beautiful to be true, and too artistic to be real. It will be time enough to discuss the schoolbook question five years hence, when the State's contract with the present monopoly expires, and time enough to talk about raising the tax levy when other means of rectifying Democratic mismanagement have failed. We can say this much, however: If the Republicans ever do enact a law providing for free school-books, they will be purchased by local officers, and not by State officers; they will not be purchased of a school-book trust, and they will be purchased without any increase of taxation. But for the present they propose to put a stop to the shystering and dishonest financial policy that has prevailed for years past and to save the credit of the State from plainly impending disaster. It is the Democratic party that is on trial, not the Republican. The charge is, and the record proves it, that several successive Democratic legislatures have piled up a State debt of \$8,540,615.12 and an annual interest account of \$273,825, making excessive appropriations, year after year, with the full knowledge that the revenue was utterly inadequate to meet them and providing no means of payment except by borrowing money at interest. This charge cannot be met by predictions or speculations as to what may happen in the remote future, especially by such absurd speculations as those which constitute the Sentinel's new line of defense. The people are not fools.

### THE POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

The conduct of the Democratic mem-

bers of the House last week so clearly

illustrates their policy to obstruct legis-

lation that the attention of the country should be called to it. The regular order was the consideration of the amendments which the Senate had made to the sundry civil appropriation bill Some of the amendments were of importance and warranted reasonable debate, but most of them were of very little consequence. The Democrats not only objected to everything, but at every point compelled a call of the roll to ascertain if a quorum was present. As the bill, when the amendments had been considered and many of them had been rejected, would of necessity go to a conference committee, they might have been disposed of at once and a conference asked for. But this would not suit the Democrats. They wanted to waste time-to use up the week in doing nothing, knowing that as soon as the bill under consideration should be disposed of other important matters were ready to be placed before the House, such measures, for instance, as the conference report on the original package bill. On Saturday, after the House had been in session an hour and finally found that it had no quorum, a motion was made by a Democrat to adjourn. Mr. Cannon, however, had previously moved a call of the House, but when this motion was made he went to the Democratic leaders and told them that if they would permit the bill to be completed so that it could be sent to a conference committee, the Republicans would agree to adjourn. The Democrats had no objection to the completion of the bill, but were simply maneuvering to waste time; but when promised that no other matter would be brought up when the appropriation bill had been disposed of and adjournment would be had, ceased all opposition, agreed to the regular motions, and did not ask for a roll-call on the passage of the bill. In other words, on promise of adjournment, they agreed not to resist the motions necessary to send an important bill to conference, but they had wasted the week in useless roll-calls and harassing interruptions. And these are the men who are clamoring to be put in control of the next House-these men who have entered into a conspiracy to prevent the passage of much-needed appropriation bills. In view of these facts the Republicans of the House have but one course to pursue—to be in Washington,

# and in their seats.

NON-PARTISAN INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS The Engineering and Mining Journal, which no one can accuse of partisanship. and which is not a protectionist journal, gives statistics relative to ten leading manufacturing industries of the country -cotton, woolen, chemical, paper, agricultural implements, lumber, flour, glass, iron and steel, and ship-building -for the years 1879 and 1889, which present an idea of the growth of the great enterprises of the Nation during the last decade. In 1879 the united capital of these industries was \$1,165,000,000; in 1889 it was \$1,784,740,000-an increase of \$619,740,000, or 53 per cent. In 1879 these industries employed 844,776 persons; in 1889, 1,274,000-a gain of 429,284 in ten years, or 50 per cent. The wages paid in 1879 aggregated \$256,795,000, and \$350,-689,000 in 1889-a gain of 37 per cent. The amount paid for raw materials was \$379,000,000 greater in 1889 than in 1879-a gain of 32 per cent. The value of the aggregate product in 1879 was \$1,774,000,000, and \$2,293, 779,000 in 1889, a gain of \$519,779,000, or 29 per cent. The amount of the product. however, as distinguished from its value, was more than 50 per cent. greater than in 1879, due to the fact that prices are from 25 to 35 per cent. lower now than then. The figures given, says the paper from which they are taken, show that the yearly wages of each man and woman were \$29 less in 1889 than in 1879, which falling off it attributes largely to the inflated values generally prevailing at that time. It may be added that if the comparisons of wages in 1879 had been made with those of the present time, it would be found that they are now equal to those of the earlier period, and that whatever reduction was made in the general aggregate of wages prior to the advance in these industries is probably pretext. The cry was raised that this debt must be paid off at once. Of course the octopus and its allies are aware that it could not be paid off until the bonds mature, in fact, that amount less now then in due to the much lower prices paid labor treasury, and therefore the money raised 1879, the great reduction in the cost could not be used for purchasing school- of living since 1879, averaging at least

important fact which the Engineering and Mining Journal finds in its statistics is that while labor received 44.5 per cent. of the value of the manufactured product of these industries in 1879, it received 48.85 per cent. in 1889, a gain of 4.5, which is an actual gain of labor during the decade of nearly 10 per cent. of the share it received of the finished product. Thus it seems that when the industrial statistics of the census of 1890 are compared with those of 1880, it will appear that the almost marvelous development of the decade 1870-80 will be observed in the one following it. With such facts, can any man who will divest himself of his party teaching, or other predilections against the protective policy, and sit down to a candid study of them come to any other conclusion than that it has been a blessing to the whole country?

### THE LAWYERS.

This city of conventions is not often honored by an assemblage of brainier men than those who constitute the National Bar Association, which convened here yesterday. In all ages and countries the law and its professors and practitioners have been a favorite target for vulgar wit and criticism, and yet, in all ages and countries, lawyers have been the pioneers of popular rights, the bravest defenders of constitutional liberty, the foremost champions of political progress. That the profession has also furnised supple tools of tyranny, ready apologists for arbitrary power and mercenary opponents of popular rights does not lessen the weight of the fact that in the main its resultant influence has been largely for human liberty and progress. In this country, as in all civilized countries, the profession of the law, in spite of some unworthy members and sometimes unworthy methods, is still in the front rank of conservative and valuable forces. It is the custom of some to deplore the presence of so many lawyers in Congress, in State legislatures and in public life. This is a great mistake. A Congress or Legislature without a fair quota of good lawyers would be not only worthless but dangerous. This, however, is not intended as a eulogy of the law, but simply to welcome to Indianapolis the representatives of a profession which has done much for the country and deserves well of the people. The admirable addresses of yesterday struck a high key-note for the meeting, which, it is hoped, may be pleasant and profitable.

THE attempt of the Democrats to make it appear that the reconstruction of certain buildings destroyed by fire in the Kittery navy-yard has been ordered to promote the re-election of Speaker Reed, shows the desperation of his foes in the House. The navy-yard is located on the southwest extremity of Maine, but is more a New Hampshire than a Maine institution. At best not over two hundred men could be employed, and, unless they had been put at work the first week in June, could not acquire a voting residence in Maine, or in the First district of Maine from any other district in the State. If any portion of the men who may be employed live in the First district the employment would not change their votes, if Republicans, so that all the gain which might be derived would be from the employment of Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket for a few weeks' employment. As a matter of fact, Mr. Reed has had a larger majority when the Democrats controlled the navy-yard than when it was under Republican administration, his plurality in 1884 being only 915 and 2,432 in 1888. The Democratic fishermen, who have set a net for the Speaker, will have what is called a "water-haul." All they will accomplish is to proclaim their conviction that Democratic voters can be bribed for very small consideration.

WE printed yesterday an extract from Governor Gray's message to the Legislature in 1887, in which, after calling attention to the insufficiency of the revenue and the rapid increase of the State debt, he recommended the continuance of the 2 cent State-house tax as a means of creating a sinking fund for the gradual reduction and final extinguishment of the State debt. That Legislature paid no attention to the recommendation, and in 1889 Governor Gray repeated it. In his message that year, after again calling attention to the inadequate revenues of the State and the increasing debt, he said:

For the final extinguishment of the State debt a tax of 2 cents on each \$100 should be levied and collected, which tax, when collected, should constitute a public-debt sinking fund, to be applied in payment of the public debt under such directions as may be applied by law. Said tax would only take the place of the State-house tax of 2 cents, which has now been discon-

The Legislature of 1889 treated this recommendation just as the Legislature of 1887 had done, viz., paid no attention to it, and went on increasing the State debt. Will the Sentinel read Governor Gray out of the party for recommending an increase of the tax levy?

THE annual interest on the domestic debt equals about one-fifth of the entire revenue of the State for general purposes, while the total annual interest paid equals about onefourth of the revenue.—Governor Gray's Message to the Legislature, January, 1889.

In spite of this warning the Legislature to which it was addressed added largely to the State debt and interest.

THE naval ordnance officers at Wash ington have succeeded in firing a projectile filled with dynamite through a two-inch shell-plate and exploding it on the other side. The experiment is regarded as the most important that has yet been made with high explosives. If this sort of thing goes on, a few guns properly mounted can be used to successfully defend a city.

It is due Representative Morgan, of Mississippi, to say that he denies that he got himself expelled from the bar so as to be able to join the Farmers' Alliance and secure renomination. It is a Democratic lie of the Mississippi brand,

EMPEROR WILLIAM has issued an order

worth of property or more aggregated \$14,-723,500, which exceeds the total of July, 1889, by \$3,700,000. This July loss, relatively so large, follows several months in this year which are relatively small, the aggregate for the first six months being \$47,811,-245, against \$64,286,000 in 1889.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, is described as a "tall, thin, sharp-faced, shrillvoiced Senator, noted as the most excita-ble man in the Senate, and a good type of the old-fashioned controversialist."

ONE of the attractions in Leipsic in early summer are the flowers which are not reserved for the rich. For twenty pfennigs -about 5 cents-one can purchase a bunch of twelve or fifteen jacqueminot roses, and the white Easter lilies sell for about 3 cents a stalk, each stalk having from four to

In Australia the labor organizations have secured the eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday, and now they are agitating for a seven-hour day with no work on Saturday. The explanation given by the labor leaders is that they want to make a bigger demand for men, as the Australian labor market is overstocked.

MR. J. E. WINGATE, of Houlton, Me., has some very ancient family heirlooms in his possession, among which are a powderhorn bearing date 1769, which went through the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary war; copy of commentary on the Bible, printed in London in 1677, and a pair of razors over one hundred years old.

REPORT has it that General Lord Wolseley was offered, but refused, the appointment of "Gold Stick." As a poor man he did not feel justified in accepting a position which would have entailed a considerable outlay from his private purse. It was not until his Lordship's refusal had been received that Lord Howe's name was sub-

RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, bears a certain facial resemblance to the young Emperor of Germany; he is tall, and slim, and broad-shouldered, and has the bearing of a practical athlete rather than of an overworked man of letters. He has large, full blue eyes and a light brownish mustache,

THE anniversary of Nicholas Chauvin's birth has just passed uncelebrated by the Chauvinists of the world. Chauvin was born at Rochefort; fought for the Revolution and for the first empire; was wounded seventeen times and lost three fingers; got a "sword of honor" from the republic and the red ribbon from the empire and a pen-sion of \$50 a year, and died at the age of ninety-nine.

THE death of Sir Richard Wallace, whose relationship to the noble house of Hertford was known to everybody in England, has called out a great many interesting bits of gossip about that rather too celebrated family. The Marquis of Hertford, of George IV's day, is declared to have been the original of the Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." If so, Thackeray cannot be the favorite author of the Hertford family.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER has attended the little Friends' Church in Amesbury, Mass., where he lives, for a period of fifty years, but has never been known to "speak in meeting." It is doubtful if he has ever screwed his courage up to the point of speaking in public. He always puts himself in the background on public occasions and can never be prevailed upon to read one of his own productions before

A WILL made by Frederick the Great in 1741, during the first Silesian war, is printed in the first volume of "The Wars of Frederick the Great," just published in Germany. It reads as follows: "I am only King so long as I am free. If they kill me I wish my body to be burned in Roman fashion and my ashes to be inclosed in an urn at Rhemsburg. In this case Knobeisdorf [his architect] shall construct a monument for me like that of Horace of Tuscu-

MRS. THEODORE TILTON is a sad and lonely woman, with silver-streaked hair, a careworn face and stooped figure, who fre quents Lincoln Park in Chicago with her grandchildren. Every pleasant morning in the year she goes to the pleasure ground, but is seldom recognized, and never seen speaking to any one. She lives with her married daughter, who contributes to the family income by water-color paintings, many of which are very lovely in conception and treatment.

MISS MATTIE HESTER is the United States mail-carrier over the route from Condar. Laurens county, to Lothair, Montgomery county, Georgia, a distance of forty miles through a sparsely-settled region, which she traverses three times a week. She drives her own mail-cart, carries a revolver and is punctual as the sun at all seasons and in all weathers. Besides transporting the mails, she manages a farm, gets out lumber, splits fence rails and contrives to support a widowed mother, two younger sisters and a brother, while she is not yet twenty years of age. MR. AND MRS. STANLEY have a solid silver

dinner service consisting of 36 table forks, 24 table spoons, 24 dessert spoons, 24 dessert forks, 24 teaspoons, 1 soup ladle, 2 gravy spoons, 4 sauce ladles, 18 dessert knives, 18 dessert spoons, 18 dessert forks, 18 ice spoons, 8 helping spoons, pair grape scissors, pair sugar tongs, 4 dessert dishes, 1 epergue, 4 entree dishes, 2 candelabra, 2 chase beakers and 2 sauce boats. These desirable articles are presented by the Emin Pasha relief committee to "Henry M. Stanley, on his wedding day, July 12, 1890, in commemoration of duty nobly done and a great enterprise splendidly achieved in darkest CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is said to be as

rapid with his pen as his tongue. A correspondent relates the following: "I remember an instance when I was at his house at 7 o'clock one evening. He was to deliver one of his most important addresses that evening at 8 o'clock. He had not written a line of it. He talked leisurely with me as if there was not a thought on his mind. At 7:15 o'clock he went into his library; at 7:50 o'clock he was reading over his manuscript entirely in his own writing. In ten min-ntes more he was wheeling through the streets to the hall, and at 8:10 he was on his feet talking, glancing at his manuscript only three times during the entire address of forty-five minutes duration."

## THE AFRICAN BUBBLE.

It May Prove as Disastrous as Law's South

Nineteenth Century. The wealthy and intelligent colonial companies of Holland were unable to develop any commercial resources whatever in the center of Africa. The very same Dutchmen whose trading enterprises succeeded in the East Indies and who created tropical colonies in the Indian Archipelago that are to this day among the most flourishing in the world, failed to do any good in Negro

The population of Negro Land, which was roughly computed to be 50,000,000 in the last century, is now estimated at about 130,000,-000. The climatic difficulties to European administration have remained the same but the difficulties to European administration arising from the existence of a powerful indigenous race have increased since the great experiment of the Dutch.

Before rushing as they have done into Africa the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Germany might have got some useful lessons at The Hague. Our government, however, need not go so far. Downing street has its own collection of African enthusiasm and failures.

About the same time that the adventurers and undertakers were sent to Ireland to divide lands of the Desmonds and to destroy the ancient tenures of the native oc-cupiers, Queen Elizabeth chartered a trading company to Africa, not only to take the lands of the negroes, but to take the negroes themselves. While the agrarian question at this moment in Ireland is not entirely unconnected with what was then done, not a trace exists in Africa of the operations of

Company of England. That also failed, but in some years the failure was forgotten, and in 1772 the African Company of Merchants was formed. Though supported by an act of Parliament and an imperial subsidy, this company also broke down. And sidy, this company also broke down. And so on to our own day the same story repeated over and over again; treaties made with native chiefs by explorers and traders, royal charters granted, the home government compelled by slave-trade troubles or petty wars to intervene and assume the ad-ministration, and when this administra-tion got into trouble a parliamentary inquiry recommending that we should give up the idea of governing Negro Land. The House of Commons committee of 1865. after hearing experts from Downing street -explorers like Dr. Livingstone and Capt. Burton, missionaries, merchants and exgovernors-made the following recommen-

"That all further extension of territory. or assumption of government, or new treaties offering any protection to native tribes would be inexpedient, and that the object of our policy should be to encourage in the natives the exercise of those qualities which may render it possible for us more and more to transfer to them the administration of all the governments, with a view to our ultimate withdrawal from all, except, probably, Sierra Leone."
In the face of that report, and of the evidence of Dr. Livingstone, against managing Central Africa by private companies, we now see great companies chartered to govern millions of negroes, to acquire territory, and to wage war upon those tribes that may object to European rule.

ONE MAN'S LIFETIME.

n English Estimate of General Fremont's

Career. London Telegraph. General Fremont, who died in New York recently, was an eminent explorer before Mr. Stanley was born; he was a prominent American politician when Mr. Gladstone was a Conservative statesman. He was the first to traverse regions which were then unoccupied territories and which are now great centers of population. He was also a pioneer in politics, for he was the first presidential candidate of the young

Republican party. There are now forty-four States in the Union, and there is hardly a square mile of the vast territory that is not laid down in maps. Yet when General Fremont began his career, four-fifths of what now belongs to the great Republic was untrodden land, while two-tifths was owned by a n power. The pioneer, the and the settler have annexed to the old Cerritories an array of new States great in heir infancy, and destined to become greater every year. As rapid in their rise as mushrooms, they seem, when grown, to acquire the strength and tenacity of the

In 1856 General Fremont was started in a

new career. The Republican party was founded on the ruins of the Whigs, and, though it dared not even whisper abolition, it was utterly opposed in sentiment to the institution of slavery. The working of the fugitive slave act and the literary power of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had roused in the breasts of many Northern men a smolderng hatred of the negro-holders of the South. Poor, wretched fugitives were recaptared in Boston and other cities and taken back in chains to the slavery they had risked their lives to shake off. "This," said the lawyers, "is the law and the Con-stitution." "We must," said the politicians, "concilitate the South, who wield enough power in Congress to make or mar any political party." Garrison denounced Constitution as a league with and the Union as a covenant death; but the great major-even of the Republican party regarded him as a mad fanatic. They detested slavery, but they would not break up the Union to get rid of it. They proclaimed, as Mr. Lincoln said afterwards in 1861, that they would not molest the slave-holders in the Southern States, but they would not allow them to extend the institu-tion into free Territories like Kansas. The planters said that they had as much right to carry slaves into Kansas or elsewhere as a Northern settler had to carry horses; both alike were property, and the owners of both were entitled to the protection of the law. The Republican party accepted this issue; they wished to restrict slave-holding to the States where it was already estab lished, and in 1856 their watch-words were "free press, free speech, free soil, free men, Fremont and victory." The selection of the great explorer was a happy idea. He had already a great personal fame; he was the darling of the new West. In his veins ran French blood, mixed with that of the oldest cavalier families of Virginia. This made him personally a magnetic force in politics and lifted him above the ruck of the usual candidates of the caucuses. Great interest was excited in the contest, for this was the first time that the slave power that had dominated American politics for generations was formally challenged. Fremont was the David that faced the Goliath. He was beaten by Mr. Buchanan, the last President who represented sympathy with slavery and the South. The new President had served as American minister at St. James's. Once, at a levee, a friend called his attention to the negro representative from Hayti, asking him, with a smile, "What do you think of your diplomatic colleague?" Mr. Buchanan looked him up and down and answered. "I should think he would fetch at least \$1,000 if he were sold by auction at New Orleans." The diplomatist lived to see half a million of men killed in order to vindicate the claim of these despised negroes to the rights of men. When Fremont began his career the monstrons claim of one man to regard another man as his property was an accepted part of the Constitution of the United States; it was upheld by law, sanctioned by religion and believed in by every person in society. Only a few quakers and fanatics in New England held it to be a sin. Now there is no more chance of reviving the accursed institution than of bringing back judicial torture. When Queen Victoria ascended to the throne a woman could, by statute iaw, be hanged for larceny; we have ameliorated our criminal procedure and greatly diminished crime. Thought for the poor inspires the new order of statesmen; it is only "the old gang" who still believe that party politics are superior to the sanitation

#### INDECENT PARTISANSHIP. The Honor and Dignity of America's Highest Office Lowered.

of our cities and to healthy dwellings for workingmen. Thus the lifetime of one

man coincides with a vast amount of moral

and material, geographical and political

progress all over the globe. The path-find-

ers die but the roads remain clear.

Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The opponents of the present administration have worked themselves into an agonizing condition of virtuous indignation over the Cape May cottage that has become the property of President Harrison, and their overflow of turbulent morality vents itself through a vituperative channel. The President is a gift-seeker and a gift-taker; he is a prevaricator; he is dishonest; he has no moral courage, and is suddenly discovered to be a man without principle or dignity. Of course all this goes for what it is worth, and no more. Unfortunately Mr. Harrison is debarred by the high dignity of his office from replying to his detractors. In fact, if he gave any thought to the subject before he came into office, he must have convinced himself that he would be obliged to accept detraction as one of the penalties of office. It will, bowever, be remembered that before he was elected his honesty and integrity were so unblemished that even his opponents found no oppor-tunity to assail them. But now that he is in office he is stigmatized as one who is to be pilloried before the whole world as a

The conclusion to be drawn from the attacks of the Democratic press are, that let a man be never so honest as a private citizen, the moment he achieves the highest office in the land, an office in which the eyes of the whole Nation are riveted upon him, then he not only casts aside his lifelong honesty, but parts with his common sense as well. He can be an irreproachable man at home, but when in the full public glare he is fool enough to part with jutegrity, manhood and self-respect. The whole business is discreditable to the Democratic press. It is a befouling of the presidential office, and is made none the more admirable by the fact that the attacks are made upon one who may not reply to them, and may not, therefore, explain away circumstantialevidence ingeniously formulated against

President Harrison is not a man who will cast the honest record of a whole lifetime to the winds, to the disgrace of himself and in fact, that amount less now than in 1879, the great reduction in the cost of living since 1879, averaging at least of life, would many times make up for the apparent small decline of wages be-